

REMARKS

The applicant will submit a certified copy of the priority document shortly.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, 1st paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Examiner states that the keel is adapted to be inflated, but fails to disclose how the keel is adapted. Claim 16 is now amended to claim that the keel is inflatable. Claim 16 is supported in paragraph [0019].

Claims 1-10, 13-15, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Madison. Claims 1-3, 5, 12, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Glass. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Madison in view of Denker. Claims 18-19 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Madison in view of Denker. Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 USC as being unpatentable over Madison in view of Denker as applied to claim 19 and further in view of Honatzis.

The claims have now been amended to refer to an amphibious vehicle. An amphibious vehicle as disclosed in the specification is a vehicle that is adapted for both land and water, Paragraphs [0004] and [0029].

Clearly, in Madison and Glass there is no reference whatsoever to the possibility of the canoe or boat being amphibious and the canoe described in Madison is basically a standard canoe. The canoe and boat in Madison and Glass are not adapted for both land and water.

With regard to Denker, the object of the prior art invention is to provide a mounting bracket for mounting a wide range of accessories to a standard, known canoe (column 1, lines 44 to 67). The wheels which are described in Denker and shown in Figure 4 are merely one example of an accessory which may be attached to the canoe. These wheels are used merely to transport the canoe over rough ground, i.e. "portaging wheels" (column 5, lines 35 to 37 and abstract) and there is clearly no suggestion whatsoever that the canoe could be "operated" by a passenger across rough ground on the wheels. Portaging wheels by definition allow the canoe to be carried overland between two waterways by exterior forces. Adding portaging wheels does not turn the canoe into an amphibious vehicle, which by definition is operable by its own power

overland. Indeed, Denker describes the possibility of transporting the canoe in an upside-down attitude (column 5, lines 53 to 54) and the fact that only one pair of wheels is provided or described is a clear indication that there is no possibility of the canoe of Denker acting as an amphibious vehicle.

“Amphibious vehicles” is a known term of art in which one skilled in the art knows that an amphibious vehicle is capable of operating in both the water and land (see Appendix A) from Random House Dictionary. An amphibious vehicle is not defined by one skilled in the art as a boat or canoe having wheels mounted therein for pulling across land. For example, a boat being towed on a trailer behind an automobile or truck does not make the boat an amphibious vehicle.

Further, Webster’s Third New International Dictionary defines *amphibious* as, inter alia, *belonging to, adapted for...both land and water*.

The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines *amphibious* as, inter alia, *suited for both land and water*. Clearly, none of these definitions applies to Denker where it would be clearly understood by one skilled in the art that the purpose of the wheel accessory was simply to facilitate the transport of the canoe from one stretch of water to another.

A person skilled in the art looking for a solution to the problem of preventing damage to an amphibious vehicle during the transition from water to land would clearly not consider Madison or Denker since neither relates to nor discloses nor describes an amphibious vehicle. Therefore claim 1 and the associated dependent claims are believed allowable.

New claims 25-27 have been added to further include the feature that the amphibious vehicle is operable as a boat on water and operable as a road vehicle on land. These claims add the feature of an amphibious vehicle known by those skilled in the art to the body of the claims. Claims 25-27 are believed to be allowable.

It is submitted that this Amendment has antecedent basis in the application as originally filed, including the specification, claims and drawings, and that this Amendment does not add any new subject matter to the application. Consideration of the application as amended is requested. It is submitted that this Amendment places the application in suitable condition for allowance; notice of which is requested.

If the Examiner feels that prosecution of the present application can be expedited by way of an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicant's attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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& HELMHOLDT, P.C.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Darlene P. Condra", is written over a horizontal line.

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DPC/caw
Attachments

by to): With his intelligence, he should amount to something when he grows up. [1250-1300; ME *amounten*, *amuntun* < AF *amo(u)nter*, *amunter*, OF *amontier* lit. to go up, ascend, prob. a. *am* + *monter* (see *mount*); E n. use of v. from early 18th cent.]

Usage. The traditional distinction between *amount* and *number* is that *amount* is used with mass or uncountable nouns (the amount of paperwork; the amount of energy) and *number* with countable nouns (a number of songs; a number of days). Although objected to, the use of *amount* instead of *number* with countable nouns occurs in both speech and writing, especially when the noun can be considered as a unit or group (the amount of people present; the amount of weapons) or when it refers to money (the amount of dollars paid; the amount of pennies in the till).

amount/ at risk. Insurance, the difference between the reserve of a life-insurance policy and its face amount.

amour (ə'moʊr), n. 1. a love affair. 2. an illicit or secret love affair. [1250-1300; ME < MF, OF *amo(u)r*, repr. a dial. form or < OP *amōrem* acc. of *amor* love, equiv. to *am(are)* to love + *-or* < OF *amor* < L *amor* < Gr. *amor* < *amōro* to love]

amour-propre (ə'moʊr-prə), n. French. self-esteem; self-respect. [lit. self-love]

am-ox-i-cil-lin (am'ok'sil'in, ə'mok'-), n. Pharm. a semisynthetic penicillin, C₁₆H₁₇N₃O₆S₂, taken orally as a broad-spectrum antibiotic. [1970-75; perh. *am(ino-hydroxyphenyl)* part of its chemical name + (PEN)ICILLIN]

Amoy (ə'moi, ə'moi), n. 1. Xiamen. 2. a Fokienese dialect spoken in and around Xiamen, as well as on Taiwan and Hainan.

amp¹ (amp), n. Elect. ampere. [1885-90; by shortening]

amp² (amp), n. Informal. amplifier. [1960-65; by shortening]

amp³ (amp), n. Slang. 1. amputation. 2. amputee. [by shortening]

AMP. Biochem. a white, crystalline, water-soluble nucleotide, C₁₀H₁₂N₄O₇P₃, obtained by the partial hydrolysis of ATP or of ribonucleic acid, yielding on hydrolysis adenine, ribose, and orthophosphoric acid. Also called *adenosine monophosphate*, *adenylic acid*. [1950-55; *adenosine* m(ono) p(hosphate)]

amp. Elect. 1. amperage. 2. ampere; amperes.

AMPAS. Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

am-pe-lop-sis (am'pə-lop'sis), n. any climbing, woody vine or shrub belonging to the genus *Ampelopsis*, of the grape family, having small greenish flowers and inedible berries. [1803; < NL < Gk *ampel(ōs)* grapevine + *ōpsis* -opsis]

Am-pe-lo (am'pə-lo), n. Class. Myth. a satyr who was placed among the stars by Dionysus.

am-per-age (am'pər-ij, am'pər-), n. Elect. the strength of an electric current measured in amperes. Abbr.: amp. [1890-95; AMPERE + *-age*]

am-pere (am'pər, am'pər), n. Elect. the base SI unit of electrical current, equivalent to one coulomb per second, formally defined to be the constant current which if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross section, and placed one meter apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newton per meter of length. Abbr.: A, amp. Also, *ampère*. [1861; named after A. M. AMPÈRE]

Am-père (am'pər, Fr. ăn pər), n. An-dré Ma-ríe (ăn'dră mē-rē; Fr. ăn dră' mē-rē), 1775-1836, French physicist. —*Am-père*-ian (am'pər-ē-ən, -pər-), adj.

am-pere-hour (am'pər-our, -ou-er, am'pər-), n. Elect. a unit of electric charge noting the amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour, equal to 3600 coulombs. Abbr.: Ah, amp-hr, amp. hr. [1880-85]

Am-père's law. Physics. the law that a magnetic field induced by an electric current is, at any point, directly proportional to the product of the current intensity and the length of the current conductor, inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the point and the conductor, and perpendicular to the plane joining the point and the conductor. [named after A. M. AMPÈRE]

am-pere-turn (am'pər-tūrn, am'pər-), n. Elect. 1. one complete convolution of a conducting coil, through which one ampere of current passes. 2. the magnetomotive force produced by one ampere passing through one complete turn or convolution of a coil. Abbr.: At [1880-85]

am-per-o-met-ric (am'pər-ə-mē'trīk, am'pər-ə-), adj. Elect. pertaining to or involving the measurement of an electric current. [1940-45; AMPERE + *-o-* + METRIC]

amperomet/ric titration. Chem. titration in which the end point is determined by measuring the amperage of an electric current of given voltage that is passed through the solution. [1940-45]

am-per-sand (am'pər-sand, am'pər-sand), n. a character or symbol (& or & or &) for *and*: Smith & Jones, Inc. [1820-30; contr. of *and per se* and lit., (the symbol) & by itself (stands for) and; see *PER* SE]

am-phet-a-mine (am'fet-ə-mēn', -mīn), n. Pharm. a racemic drug, C₉H₉N, that stimulates the central nervous system; used chiefly to lift the mood in depressive states and to control the appetite in cases of obesity. [1935-40; A(LPH)A + M(ETHYL) + PH(ENYL) + ER(HYL) + AMINE]

amphi-, a prefix occurring in loanwords from Greek (*amphibios*); on this model, used with the meaning "two," "both," "on both sides," in the formation of compound words: *amphibian*. [*<* Gk, comb. form of *amphi* OE *ymb(e)-* around]

Amphi-bi-a-ra-us (am'fē-ə-rē-əs), n. Class. Myth. a hero who joined the Seven against Thebes, although he knew that his death was fated: deified after death.

amphi-ar-thro-sis (am'fē-ə-rthro'sis), n., pl. -ses (-sēz). Anat. a joint permitting only slight motion, as that between the vertebrae. [1830-40; AMPHI- + Gk *arthro* articulation. See ARTHRO-, -osis] —*amphi-ar-thro-di-al*, adj.

amphi-as-ter (am'fē-ə-stər), n. Cell Biol. the achromatic spindle with two asters that forms during mitosis. [1880-85; AMPHI- + -ASTER]

Amphi-bi-a (am'fē-ə), n. the class comprising the amphibians. [1600-10; < NL < Gk *amphibia* (zōia) AMPHIBIOUS]

amphi-bi-an (am'fē-ə-ən), n. 1. any cold-blooded vertebrate of the class Amphibia, comprising frogs and toads, newts and salamanders, and caecilians, the larvae being typically aquatic, breathing by gills, and the adults through the moist, glandular skin. 2. an amphibious landing on both land and water. 3. also called *amtrac*, both tracks and a rudder, that can travel either on land or in water, used chiefly for landing assault troops. 4. belonging or pertaining to the Amphibia. 5. of amphibious (def. 2). [1630-40; < L *amphibios* (a), neut. pl. of *amphibios* (adj.) (see AMPHIBIOUS) + -AN]

amphi-bi-otic (am'fē-ə-bi-ōt'ik), adj. Zool. living on land during the adult stage and in water during a larval stage. [AMPHI- + BIOTIC]

amphi-bi-ous (am'fē-ə-əs), adj. 1. living or able to live both on land and in water; belonging to both land and water. 2. Also, *amphibian*, capable of operating on both land and water: *amphibious vehicles*. 3. of or pertaining to military operations by both land and naval forces against the same object, esp. to a military attack by troops landed by naval ships. 4. trained or organized troops. 5. combining two qualities, kinds, traits, etc.; of phibius < Gk *amphibios* living a double life. See AMPHIBIOUS, -ous] —*amphi-bi-ous-ly*, adv. —*amphi-bi-*

amphi-bo-le (am'fē-bō-lē), n. Mineral. any of a complex group of hydrous silicate minerals containing chiefly calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron, and aluminum, and including hornblende, tremolite, asbestos, etc., occurring as important constituents of many rocks. [1600-10; < F < LL *amphibolus* AMPHIBOLOUS]

amphi-bo-lic (am'fē-bō-l'ik), adj. equivocal; uncertain; changing; ambiguous. [1850-55; AMPHIBOL(V) + -IC]

amphi-bo-lite (am'fē-bō-l'it), n. Petrog. a metamorphic rock composed mainly of amphibole and plagioclase. [1825-35; AMPHIBOLE + -ITE] —*amphi-bo-litic* (am'fē-bō-l'it'ik), adj.

amphi-bol-o-gy (am'fē-bō-l'ə-jē), n., pl. -gies. amphibology. See AMPHIBOLY, -LOGY] —*amphi-bol-o-log-i-cal* (am'fē-bō-l'ə-lōj'ē-kəl), adj. —*amphi-bol-o-log-i-cal-ly*, adv.

amphi-bol-ous (am'fē-bō-l'əs), adj. ambiguous or equivocal, esp. when due to the uncertain grammatical construction of a word or phrase. [1635-45; < L *ambiguus*, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *-bol-* (verbid of *ballein* to throw) + *-ous* -ous]

amphi-bol-y (am'fē-bō-l'ē), n., pl. -lies. ambiguity of speech, esp. from uncertainty of the grammatical construction rather than of the meaning of the words, as in *The Duke yet lives that Henry shall depose*. Also called *AMPHIBOLY*. [1580-90; < L *amphibolia* < Gk. See AMPHIBOLY, -Y]

amphi-brach (am'fē-brak'), n. Pros. a trisyllabic foot, the arrangement of the syllables of which is short, unstressed in accentual meter, or unstressed, stressed, central amphibrach. [1680-90; < L *amphibrachus* < Gk *brachys* short; cf. AMPHIBRACH] —*amphi-brach-ic*, adj.

amphi-car-pous (am'fē-kār-pēs), adj. Bot. producing two kinds of fruit that differ either in form or in time of ripening. Also, *amphi-carpic*. [1865-70; AMPHI- + CARPOUS]

amphi-ce-lous (am'fē-sē-l'əs), adj. Anat. Zool. concave on both sides, as the bodies of the vertebrae of phalloids hollow at both ends. See AMPHI-, -CELS-, -OUS]

amphi-chro-ic (am'fē-kro'ik), adj. Chem. giving either of two colors, one with acids and one with alkalis. Also, *amphi-chromatic* (am'fē-kro-mat'ik, -kro-). [1875-80; AMPHI- + CHROIC]

amphi-cy-on (am'fē-sē-ən), n. a deputy to the council of an amphictyony. [1580-90; back formation from *amphictyons* < Gk *amphictyones*, orig. amphictyones neighbors, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *-kti-* inhabit + *-ones* n. suffix (pl.)]

Amphi-cy-on (am'fē-sē-ən), n. Class. Myth. a son of Deucalion and Pyrrha who seized the throne of Attica and who, in devising a plan for avoiding disputes at his council meetings, became the first man to mix water

amphi-cy-on-ic (am'fē-sē-ən'ik), adj. of or pertaining to an amphictyony or an amphictyony. [1745-55; < Gk *amphictyōnikos*. See AMPHICTYON, -Y]

amphi-cy-o-ny (am'fē-sē-ə-nē), n., pl. -nies. ancient Greece) any of the leagues of states, esp. league at Delphi, united for mutual protection and worship of a common deity. [1825-35; < Gk *Amphictyon*. See AMPHICTYON, -Y]

Amphi-da-mas (am'fē-də-mēs), n. Class. Myth. 1. son of Aleus who, with his brother Cepheus, joined Argonauts. 2. (in the *Iliad*) a king of Cythera.

amphi-dip-loid (am'fē-dip-lōid), n. Biol. a plant having the sum of the chromosome numbers of two parent species, owing to the doubling of the chromosomes in hybrid of two species. [1925-30; AMPHI- + DIPLOID]

amphi-dro-mi-a (am'fē-drō-mē-ə), n. a family festival in ancient Athens in honor of the birth of a child during which the child received its name. [*<* Gk, equiv. to *amphidrom(ōs)* running about (see AMPHI-, -DROM + *-ia* -ia)]

amphi-drom/ic point (am'fē-drōm'ik, am'fē-drōm'ik), n. a point of almost zero tidal fluctuation on the ocean surface, represented on a chart of cotidal lines by a point from which these lines radiate. [1935-40; < Gk *amphidrom(ōs)* running both ways + *-ic*; see AMPHI-, -DROM]

amphi-g-e-nous (am'fē-gē-nəs), adj. (of certain parasitic fungi) growing on both sides of leaves. [1825-30; AMPHI- + GENOUS] —*amphi-g-e-nous-ly*, adv.

amphi-go-ry (am'fē-gō-rē, -gō-rē), n., pl. -ries. meaningless or nonsensical piece of writing, esp. one intended as a parody. Also, *amphigouri*. [1800-10; < I *amphigouri*, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *gouri*; perh. modeled on F equiv. of PHANTASMAGORIA] —*amphi-gor-ic* (am'fē-gōr'ik, -gōr'-), adj.

amphi-gou-ri (am'fē-gō-rē), n., pl. -ris. amphigory.

amphi-kar-y-on (am'fē-kār-ē-ən, -ē-ən), n. Biol. a diploid nucleus. Cf. *hemikaryon*. [AMPHI- + Gk *karyon* nut] —*amphi-kar-y-on-ic*, adj.

Amphi-o-chus (am'fē-ō-kəs), n. Class. Myth. a seer, the son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, and the brother of Alcmaeon.

amphi-a-cer (am'fē-ə-sər), n. Pros. a trisyllabic foot, the arrangement of the syllables of which is long, short, long in quantitative meter, or stressed, unstressed, stressed in accentual meter, as *anadyne*, an accentual amphimacer. [1580-90; < L *amphimacer* < Gk *amphimachros* long at both ends. See AMPHI-, MACRO-, cf. AMPHIBRACH]

Amphi-a-rus (am'fē-ə-rəs), n. Class. Myth. a son of Poseidon, sometimes believed to be the father, by Urania, of the poet Linus.

amphi-mix-is (am'fē-mik'sis), n., pl. -mix-es (-mik'-sēz). 1. Biol. the merging of the nuclei of the sperm and egg cells; sexual reproduction. 2. *Psychanal.* the combining of anal and genital eroticism in the development of sexuality. [1890-95; AMPHI- + Gk *mixis* a mingling, equiv. to *mig-* (s of *mignynai* to mix) + *-sis* -sis] —*amphi-mic-tic* (am'fē-mik'tik), adj. —*amphi-mic-tic-ally*, adv.

Amphi-o-me (am'fē-ə-mē), n. Class. Myth. a maiden who, along with her sister Evadne, was deceived by Medea into murdering their father, Pelias.

Amphi-o-mus (am'fē-ə-məs), n. (in the *Odyssey*) Penelope's favorite suitor.

Amphi-on (am'fē-ən, am'fē-), n. Class. Myth. a son of Antiope by Zeus, and the husband of Niobe. With his twin brother, Zethus, he built the walls of Thebes, charming the stones into place with his lyre. —*Amphi-on-ic* (am'fē-ən'ik, -fē-), adj.

amphi-ox-us (am'fē-ōk'səs), n., pl. -ox-i (-ok'sī), -ox-es. Zool. lancelet. [1830-40; < NL; lit. sharp at both ends < Gk *amphi-* AMPHI- + *oxys* pointed]

amphi-path-ic (am'fē-path'ik), adj. Chem. (of a molecule) having two different affinities, as a polar end that is attracted to water and a nonpolar end that is repelled by it. [1970-75; AMPHI- + PATHIC]

amphi-phile (am'fē-fil'), n. Biochem. any of many organic compounds, as a surfactant, detergent, bile salt, or phospholipid, composed of hydrophilic and hydrophobic portions. [1970-75; AMPHI- + PHILE] —*amphi-phil-ic* (am'fē-fil'ik), adj.

amphi-ploid (am'fē-ploid'), n. a hybrid organism having a diploid set of chromosomes from each parental species. [1940-45; AMPHI- + PLOID]

amphi-pod (am'fē-pod'), n. 1. any of numerous small, flat-bodied crustaceans of the group Amphipoda, including the beach fleas, sand hoppers, etc. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the amphipods. [1825-35; < NL *Amphipoda*; see AMPHI-, -POD]

amphi-pro-style (am'fē-prō-stil', am'fē-prō'stil), adj. (of a classical temple) prostyle on both fronts. [1700-10; < L *amphiprostylus* < Gk *amphiprostylos*. See AMPHI-, PROSTYLE] —*amphi-pro-stylar*, adj.

amphi-bae-na (am'fē-bē-nə), n., pl. -nae (-nē), -nas. 1. any of numerous worm-like lizards of the genus *Amphisbaena*. 2. Class. Myth. a serpent having a head at each end of its body and the ability to move forward or backward. [1350-1400; ME *amphisbena* < NL, L *amphisbaina* a serpent that moves forward or backward, equiv. to *amphi* both ways + *bain(ein)* to go + *-a* n. suffix] —*amphi-bae-na-an*, *amphi-bae-naic*, *amphi-bae-naoid*, *amphi-bae-naous*, adj.

amphi-ci-ans (am'fē-shē-ənz, -fish-ənz), n. pl. *Amphicians*. inhabitants of the tropics. Also, *amphi-ci-i* (am'fē-shē-ē), n. pl. of *amphici* (adj.) casting a shadow both ways, equiv. to *amphi-* AMPHI- + *shi(a)* shadow + *-os* adj. suffix] —*amphi-ci-an-ly*, adv. —*amphi-ci-an-ness*, n.

amphi-stylar (am'fē-stil-ər), adj. (of a classical temple) having two columns on each side of the entrance.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, re-; placing, a, stem; sp., spelling; spelled; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? orig. unknown; * , unattested; †, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

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